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We always teach our pupils that whatever is *necessary* for a nurse to do, no matter what that is, is the proper thing for her to do. We never hear the matter discussed.

Every nurse has a right, I believe, to become indignant at unnecessary exposure, whether the patient is a man or a woman.

Personally I feel just as indignant at having a woman patient unnecessarily exposed before a doctor as I do at having a man patient unnecessarily exposed before a nurse. D.

THE FAMILY DIPPER.

DEAR EDITOR: I should like to make a suggestion to nurses who are anxious to help stamp out the white plague. How many of us give a thought to the bucket of drinking water that stands on the kitchen table of a country house, night and day, with a dipper in it, so that if any one wants a drink he may help himself? I have been in families where I know there has been consumption and, until I had put a stop to such a disgusting plan, every one was drinking out of the same dipper, and putting it back in the pail without washing it off.

I think if every nurse would do her duty in telling people the danger of this, it would do a great deal toward controlling the disease. I never have any trouble in making people follow my suggestion of pouring the water from the dipper into a glass and then washing the glass after drinking. It takes only a little time, and might save many a life. I have an idea that many nurses do the same thing themselves, because they are in a hurry. E. C.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA.

[A number of inquiries have been received at the editorial office of late in regard to nursing conditions in Arizona. The writer of this letter was asked to describe conditions as she finds them.—ED.]

DEAR EDITOR: I shall do my best to comply with your request for a letter telling how I happen to be down in this part of our country and something of conditions here.

With the class of 1904 I was graduated from the Farrand Training School, Detroit, and after doing both private and institutional work there, and in Alabama, I came, in 1908, to Douglas, Arizona, to be with my sister, nursing only when so urged that I cannot well refuse.

In order that you may understand better the conditions of living and nursing I must tell you a little about the location of Douglas. It is situated on a plateau of about 4000 feet elevation which, like the rest of this western country, is very productive when irrigated, but quite barren otherwise. However, during July and August, the rainy season, the fields are quite attractive with yellow and purple wild flowers and very fragrant acacia. Except for a few scattered weeks during the winter the days are warm and the sun bright, while the nights are cool. Just before the rainy season begins, when there is rain nearly every afternoon, there are usually a few hot nights. In the spring, high winds accompanied by dust are frequent. The autumn and winter here are certainly delightful; but I am not so well pleased with late spring and early summer. The mountains surrounding the valley are a never-ending source of delight and the sunsets are most glorious.

Douglas itself is a town of about 8000 inhabitants (white and Mexican), right on the Mexican border, with a very small town, Agua Prieta, on the other side. Two copper smelters, one of which is owned by a New York company, which owns also the main store and all the railroads, are its main business support. The street railway, telephone system, ice plant and water-works are all owned by the same men. Such conditions, you will readily understand, keep the cost of living very high compared to that in the smaller towns of the east. Good table board is about \$30 a month, and a comfortable room, without heat, cannot be had for less than \$10 a month. I think clothing averages about one-fourth more than in the east. Building materials are expensive, so houses are comparatively small, four- and five-room houses being the average,—however, good bathrooms and sewerage are becoming quite common. The greater proportion of the homes of the white population are furnished with gas ranges and electric lights.

Now as to the nursing field, there are, so far as I know, only two graduate nurses beside myself practicing here, and two in the hospital of Dr. Wright. Of these nurses one is from an Iowa school, one from the University of Michigan Training School, another from the Pacific Hospital of Los Angeles, and the fourth from a New York City training school. Of course, there are several of the so-called practical nurses. I find that one is particularly well established here, but I have also found that in a number of cases people have preferred a graduate nurse and would have engaged one if there had been one available. There are few families here that have more than a moderate amount of wealth; but there is a goodly proportion of the white population that is well informed and appreciates the advantages of a well-trained nurse. These people are not able, however, to pay an increase in fee in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. The cases to be had are principally obstetrical, typhoid, and in the spring, pneumonia.

Perhaps you would be interested in hearing about the hospitals here. Quite recently an order of Sisters bought a house and converted it into a hospital. The other hospital, known as the Calumet, was started several years ago by Dr. Wright, who is company physician for the Calumet and Arizona Smelter. The other smelter and the railroads send their patients to this hospital until they are able to be transported to the company hospital in Bisbee, a town about thirty miles distant. The leading doctors are all graduates from schools east of the Mississippi River, four of them coming from the University of Michigan.

This climate is fine for tuberculosis. Out-of-door sleeping porches are very common.

I trust that I have given some information which will be of interest to other nurses without making my letter too tedious.

OLIVE J. ROUCHE.

Box 385, Douglas, Arizona.